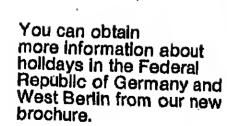
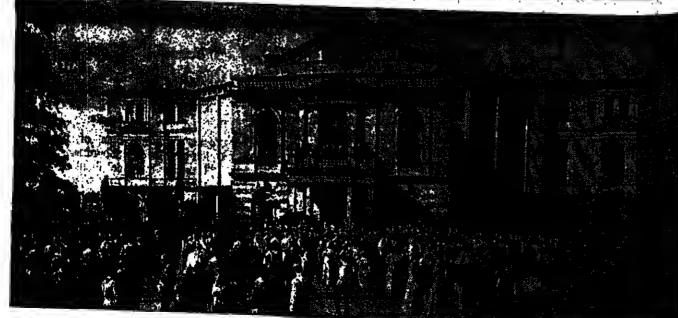
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 1 May 1977 Sixteenth Year - No. 785 - By air

C 20725 C

EEC prepares for its talks with Washington



It has been a busy week for the Common Market, with Britain's Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, off to Washington to bask in he glory of world affairs — and just as well too, considering the bitter disappointments the EEC has suffered of late.

President Carter welcomed Mr Jenkins in the White House and Vice-President Mondale, whose first port of call after his inauguration was the European Coumission in Brussels, held further talks with the top-ranking Europeat.

Other members of the Carlor administration have also shown interst in the Enropean Community.

Be it coincidence or shest bad luck in planning. Mr Jenkins' visit to the United States coincided with a visit to Brussets by a US delegation to hold consultations on further cooperation.

The EEC has been active in other respects too. The Common Market Foreign Ministers unet in Londou to coordinate their views within the framework of European political cooperation.

The agenda included both the Nine's viewpoint on Southern Africa and prepara-

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tions for a joint approach towards the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade.

Regular gatherings of Common Market Foreign Ministers occasionally reach decisions in their capacity as the EEC Council of Ministers or merely compare notes within the more informal framework of European political cooperation.

Despite the claims these consultations make on the Ministers' time they are popular with all concerned. Cooperation, it is generally agreed, is intensified by the ongoing dialogue.

While the Foreign Ministers were meeting in London, EEC Finance Ministers convened in Luxembourg. They too were mainly concerned with sounding out a common viewpoint on international conferences with a view to speaking with one voice.

At Laxembourg the Finance Ministers of the Nine reached partlel agreement in preparation for the forthcoming IMF talks on new sources of funds to ball out the poorer developing countries who have been saddled with enppling debts as a reault of the oll crisis.

The Finance Ministers also reviewed items that will be on the agenda of the Western economic ammit to be held in London on 8 and 9 May. Here too the Nine were keen to arrive at a viewpoint shared by all members of the Common Market.

First and foremost it is a matter of the dialogue with the United States, which is currently characterised by clashes on nuclear power and ways and means of stepping up world treds and by increasing pressure brought to bear on President Carter to resort to protectionist measures against imports from Europe and Japan.

Until recently the talks in Brussels seemed certain to concentrate on President Carter's nuclear and energy policies. These are still sensitive issues but less likely to lead to a head-on clash now that Washington has signified its intention of taking the heat off.

This country's Guldo Brunner, EEC commissioner with responsibility for energy policies (and thus for uranium supplies), has indicated that a resumption of uranium supplies by both the United States and Canada seems on the cards.

Ir Carter's original plan to impose se-



Spanish Royal Couple in Bonn

Spanish King Juen Carlos and Quaan Sofia baing welcomed by President Walter Schaet end his wife Mitdred in Bonn. With them ere the two Schael chitdren, Simon Martin and Andrea Gwandolyn. The Spanish Royal Couple spent five days on o State visit to this country from 19 April (Photo: dya)

vere restrictions on the export of nuclear fuel came as a shock to Brussels. The Common Market has for years been at odds with the United States on the EEC's common agricultural policy, which Washington claims, not without justification, to ba protectionist.

In the past, however, the United States has usually maintained a heatthy surplus in trade with the Common Market countries, so the farm produce Irritant has not been feet too keenly.

it has indeed been dubbed a trade war between frozen chickens on the one hand and cognac on the other, and the hue and cry have been artificially stimulated and made no real inroads on transatlantic ties.

President Carter has been fulsome in his praise of the European Community, and this praise has been considered a godsend in view of the disdain voiced by a number

Continued on page 2

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher visits New Delhi No one was expecting too much to

To one was expecting too much to come of Foreign Minister Hnns-Dietrich Genscher's visit to New Delhi, of course, but this alone is not sufficient to account for its success.

Herr Genscher not only cut a good figure in the Indian capital, but also conveyed the Impression that ties between Bonn ond New Delhi are on the verge of substantial improvement.

His brief visit itself came to assume substantial proportions, with Indian Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee cordially noting that he would be spending slightly longer in Bonn on his return visit.

Herr Genscher did not limit himself to commercial interests. He also devoted time to political cooperation, which India alona has been anxious to extend in the recent past.

He sounded uncommonly enthusiastic about non-alignment, returning this particular ball to India's court. Bonn, Herr Genscher claimed, is not happy about countries being classified as either pro-West or pro-East.

This country, the Bonn Foreign Minister maintained, is opposed to the idea of both zones of influence and of exporting ideology. Bonn's aim, he stated, is to foster "genuine partnership,"

Herr Genscher termed his visit a new chapter in relations between Bonn and New Delhi. This may, it is true, sound slightly exaggerated, but there can be no doubt that the cordial informality and expressions of mutual interest went beyond what has been customary in relations between the two countries.

Consultations acheduled for this August and the visit to Bonn later this year by the Indian Foreign Minister will show whether these promising words are to be followed action. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 April 1977)



The new Indian Premier Moraril Desai with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in New Delhi

10 1. 1. Wal

The Nine still lack stimulus and a spirit of community

oo many national responses and too L little community spirit is the Common Market's trouble, says Luxembaurg Premier Gaston Thorn, a tireless Euro-

True enough, there is a growing impression that the Nine are merking time, not to say backtrocking, os pessimists would have

M. Thorn called on the Nine to say clearly once and for all what kind of Europe they envisage. There has been no answer as yet, probably because the Common Market countries are none too sure what

in view of the touch-and-go domestic situation faced by most EEC governments M. Thom is asking a lot of his partners in

The Dutch government has tendered its resignation, Denmork has a minority goveniment, President Giscard d'Estaing is in licavy weather, Mr Callaghan is grasping at every last straw in London and even the Bonn government does not look any too bright and breezy, let alona Italy.

The governmenta of the Nine almost oil lack the firm ground ot home that would enable them to embark on European ventures which are unlikely to win votes and may well entail setbacka.

What is more, the Ninc are all making slow economic headway and nursing high unemployment rates, so they can hardly be blamed for Iceling that charity begins at

They must first sort out their domestic difficulties, they argue. Then, and than only, will they be in a position to think in terms of further European integration.

The Nine are only too quick to forget that trade within the Common Merket has increased tenfold over the past twenty years, that the others are their best customers and that the EEC as e whale is more likely to puli itself up by its own bootstraps if a joint effort is undertaken.

The indications are that e majority of the Nine will faint-heartedly try to maintaln and administer the Common Market In its present form rather than embark on Imaginative new ventures, particularly if marking time seems likely to prove not toa expensive and possibly profitable.

initiative needed

The prospects of further integration are poor. Initiative is at a premium. The Common Market lacks the stimulus that once was provided by personalities such as France's Robert Schumen or Bolglum's

Sooner or later the failure to pursue progressive policies and the retreat to mere administration of enecessarily inodequote status quo would be bound to lead to a country's decline.

How much more so in the case of a paralysed supranational community such as tho EEC1

The individual lands to identify himself with his country of origin. If the country is governed to rack and ruin new forces will come to the foro, possibly after e tronsitional period, to get the country back on its



If, on the other hand, the Nine were to let the European Community go to rack and ruin the upshot would probably be al-

The 260 million people living in EEC countries do not feel particularly beholden to tha Common Market. They regard tha European Community as an abstract concept, certainly not as thair homa in any

What is mare - and worse still - the EEC is saddled virtusly far good and all with a most unprepossessing (ond not altogether unwarranted) lmage, that of an octopus which dips its hand in every till.

Given that the EEC has such a bad reputatian, who is going to put it back on its feet If the governments of the Nine allow it to bleed to death? The Cammon Market

So active and imaginative moves towards integration are a must if the EEC is not to atrophy, ending up its days as a better class of customs union, say.

The Common Market must neither be allowed to petrify nor left to flounder in o plethora of utopian concepts. Neither will make it sufficiently attractive to gain the support of the man in the street it so badly

Direct elections to the European Parliament provide an example of tha golden

mean, the combination of the necessary and hte possible.

The Strasbourg assembly is frequently dismissed as a telking-shop merely because it is virtually powerless, and direct elections will not be accompanied by more far-reaching powers. The European MPs will have to bargain for power themselves.

They will need to do, thank heavens! If they make do with virtual impotence the turnaut of Common Market voters will not ba around forty per cent the second time

Half the first-time voters are sura to consider the whole procedure a waste of

A parliament without powers certainly does not merit the name, and directlycleeted MPa will be aure to point out that they have e mandeta end deserve a greater say in the running of Common Market af-

The fight for parliamentary controls will, like every step in the direction of a unitad Europa, ba a gradual process. So many opportunities have been missed that it will take time for the general public to establish a personal relationship with the Common Market.

European politics is, like politics in general, merely the art of the possible, and the possible cannot be brought about by a bark of command.

Patience and persuasion are both needed in the full measure, but both are worth Klaus Bohnhof

(Ketner Stadt-Anzelger, 19 April 1977)

Bonn prepared to, HOME AFFAIRS back Madrid's bid to join EEC

Bonn is prepared to back Spain's bid be jain the European Community, Kies Juan Carlos was able to assume before h and Foreign Minister Marcellna Origi Aguirre gat down to details with Presiden Scheel, Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher.

After the Spanish general election is June, Spain will be submitting a formal bid for membership of the Common Market Bonn approves in principle, which will when all is said and done, be a major one sideration in deliberations smong h

In common with other EEC countries tha Bonn government is well aware of the difficulties, particularly in the agricultural sector, that Spanish accession to the EEC will entail. Thorough negotiations and is tsiled agreemants will prove indispensive

Bonn also takes seriously the misgiving voiced by a number of committed Euro peons about enlarging the Common Mark et tao fast. Thera can be no denying the British, Irish and Danish accession to ndered the processes of political decision more cumbersome within the EEC.

"If things go on as they are, with fred problems arising, but no further progres towards integration, the Community could be in trouble," Luxembourg Premier Gr ton Thorn nated not lang ago. .

Bonn is nonetheless opposed to restrictions. "We have pledged ourselve: allaw any democratic Eurapean counties who so wish to loin the European Community. We must keep to our word it a the only way we can maintain Europesa credibility," one high-making Bonn diplomat puts it.

This is particularly true of Spain. The Bonn gavernment, one is given to unde , Continued on page 3

No. 785 - 1 May 1977

Debate on terrorism in the Bundestag



he scenes that presented themselves on two consecutive days could almost be tennad macabre. One of these events was the Opposition's move in the Bundestag calling for more stringent anti-terrorist legislation.

There, the assassinated Chief Federal Prosecutar Siegfried Bubock as the representative of our constitutional state was to give his name posthumously to ridiculousy and pointlessly aevere stipulotions of the Criminal Code with regard to terrorism stipulations which, in the finol analysis, would amount to an over-reaction to terronsm by our stote.

It seems evident that none of the CDU/CSU MPs read the obituary by their fellow party member and Bubock's predecessor in office, Max Gude, to his sue-

In It, Herr Güde spoke of the foct that only unwavering justice can guarantee the rule of legality, and he warned of excess liarshness which has the opposite effect from that which it is intended to achieve. But this is not a time conducive to listc-

ning nor is it conducive to contemplation. To those bent on simplifying and generalising, everybody who tries to maintain a certain proportion between crime and punishment is a sympathiser with the terronsts if he does not go along with the blblical an eye for ond eye and a tooth for a

The second scene took place a day later in the fortified courtroom of Stuttgart-Stammheim where the trial of Andreas

he fact that environment protection

is one of Minister of the Interior

Werner Mailtofer's (FDP) responsibilities

seems to have been forgotten in combat-

ing terrorism, the debate on the bugging

affairs and ever-new pay demands by civil

It is the job of Werner Molhofer's envi-

roninentalists to see to it that the plethora

of laws ond regulations concerning the en-

vironment remain understandable for the

The public relations work of the Federal

ronment protection has been as much

negiccied as has the PR work with regard

According to the Ministry of the Interi-

or, the private and the public sectors com-

bined will have apent an estimated

DM110.000 million for environment pro-

tection in the period from 1971 to 1979.

DM70,000 rallion were apent in the first

Up to now, most of the funds have been

made available for measures against air and

water pollution. According to the Ministry

whose ultimate employer he ls.

lc of legislation.

to anergy policy:

something to be proud of.

three years of this period alone.

Raspe has entered its final phase as tortuously as it has dragged through the past

Baden-Württemberg's Minister of Justice, Traugott Bender, was not among the public in the courtroom.

And yet, as the man wha had approved the electronic snooping on talks between prisoners and their attorneys, he was in evidence in the courtroom as even the court-appointed and state-poid defence counsellors saw themselves unable to do anything but coll for a mistrial,

They pointed out that it was not inconceivable that Minister Bender's illegal anooping had at least indirectly affected the triol and the course of justice.

Indeed not inconceivable ... and the Court will have to deal with this aspect in trying to arriva ot a judgmant - even if there is little doubt as to the guilt of the accused.

If the constitutional atate is to be worthy of its name it must prove itself not only by virtue of the mellifluous name and flimsy guarantees on paper. It can prove itself only by loyalty and odlicrence to its principles in times of challenge and provocation from without. And in doing so It must grant the protection of the law even to ter-

There is some hope that the majority of Bundestag members will bear this in mind when debating CDU/CSU plans for a "Lex

The most far-reaching question, namely whether or not the conversation between suspect and his attorney moy be monitored, colls for a cereful study af facts. One of these facts must be the question as to the coucrete results of the Stammhelm snooping and whether it has helped avert danger

to life. All this bugging has done for sure is to have endangered the Stammhelm trisl.

The initiators of the Stammheim bugg-Ing affair shauld be asked to answer these questions even though they have been absolved from doing so by the Court.

There is resson to assume that they will find it difficult and embarrassing to answer truthfully. After all, the truth cauld dispel the suspicions that serve as a basis far this latest effort at bringing about supervision of privileged conversation.

Hss no one asked himself what gives the defence attorneys In Stammhelin the courage to file criminal charges against those responsible for the bugging if they have to fear that this might reveal their complicity in planned crimes? Hans Schueler

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 22 Apro 1977)

Continued from page 2

rstand, has "sympathy, admiration and confidence" in Spoin's progress towards democracy.

Bann is convinced that this progress, notwithstanding the setbacks and probleins it might encounter, will be brought to a successful conclusion. So It is only natural that Spain should be allowed to join forces with democratic Western Europe.

Initially, Bonn feels, the existing agreenicht between Spain and the EEC must be renewed and extended in scope. Then formal application procedures con get

After the June general election the Council of Europe will doubtless invite Spain to join its ranks too. Bonn is very much in favour of this move being mode without further delay.

Future relations between Spain and Nata are not yet such a pressing problem, but the question is sure to arise sooner or later. On this point Bonn feels it would not

do to be overlasty.

In the very long term, however, Spanish membership of Nato must be considered. "After all," it is noted in Bonn, "Spain stands for the same ideals os the North Atlautic pact does." Bernt Conrad

(Die Well, 19 April 1977)

New handbook to help protect the environment

servants ond other government employees of the Interior, industry spent DM1,500 million for aewage processing in 1974 and The Ministry of the Interior, with its DM1,150 million for anti-air pollution many specialised departments, is directly responsible for air pollution control, noise abatement and the cleanliness of our lakes

But most of these expenditures did not go into construction work. Government and industry, however, will spend DM75,000 million for the operation and maintenance of environment protection plants in the period from 1975 to 1979.

individual and that the struggle for o clean It is virtually impossible for the layman environment does not bog down in a jungto keep track of the tide of laws, regulations and international agreements governing environment protection. Our regulaand State governments concerning envitions alone number 1,965 so far. Of particular relevance are the Federal

sion Protection Law, the law ing the lead content in petrol, the Refuse And yet the measures implemented Removal Law, the Detergents Law and the since the early seventles are certainly Water Economy Law.

Despita thesa achievements, environmentalists make no bones about the fact that many of the present regulations are not stringent enough. The necessity to cater to the needs of business and industry, to state jurisdiction and to habits which cltizens are loath to give up have led to constant compromises.

The Miniatry of the Interior now plus great hopes on the new environment handbook. This atlea of industry provides

Infonnation to all concerned on where it is still possible to erect industrial installations without adverse effects on the environment and which regions of the Federal Republic of Germany have alresdy reached their tolerance lavel of pollution.

Herr Malhofer is convinced that this gulde will help prevent wrong decisions on the part of both government and business and thus save millions of deutschmarks.

A telling example of bad siting is the coal-operated power station project in Voerde near Dinslaken. Environmentalists succeeded in obtaining a court order stopplng the construction of the power plent due to anticipoted air pollution.

According to the Ministry of the Interior, this clash between the public and the power station would have been avoidable had the atlas of industry been available at that time. in a. 60

The recycling of old glass is becoming more and more foshionable. Charitable organisations collect such glass, thus serving both their own aims and the removal of waste. Foilowing a suggestion by environment protection eulhorities, 62 private ond municipal organisations have put up some 3.000 receptacles for used bottles and other glass ware. Diethart Goos

(Die Welt, 16 April 1977)

Trouble for SPD in both Hesse and Bavaria

Suspected of having been rether remiss in drawing a clear line between political mandate and personal business, the former Prime Minister of Hesse, Albert Osswald (SPD) resigned from his office as chairman of the Hesse Social Democratic

During his term of office as Prime Min-Ister of Hesse, Herr Osswald was deeply involved in the still not completely unravelled "Helaba (Hessische Landesbank) af-

In Munich's Rathaus, too, the SPD is in deep water. Already weakened by Bavarian pig-headedness and municipal infighting. Munich's SPD has now split formally as well, and Mayor Kronawitter is once more. as in the past, only just able to hold onto the municipal reins.

Although there is no basis of companson between Munich and Hesse - neither with regard to the situation nor with regard ta the personalities involved, a long anticlpoted and indeed desirable contingency

The odium of corruption which threatened to polson the SPD in Hesse and in Munich from within is now beginning to dissipate. The shock effect is not excessive. and it con almost be said that a certain feeling of relicf is spreading within the SPD.

But does that mean that the Social Democrats may now forget about the recent reports that wracked their camp and return to day-to-day business? Of course they may not.

Both the Hesse and the Munich events have made it clear where the SPD's power and reputation are most vulnerable, namely in the Town Halls of blg cities, which have long been considered unbreachable

For the man-in-the-street the SPD has always been the epitome of moral integrity above all, in financial matters.

Munich is no isolated case either. The Hesse municipal elections only anticlpated what is threatening to happen in the Bavarian capital in 1978 - exactly what has only just happened in Frankfurt, namely the loss of absolute mojority, which the SPD has come to take as its historix

But the SPD in Munich will only last that long if Herr Kronawitter's political patchwork, which has enabled him not only to remain in power, but even to consolidate this power somewhat, remains in-

And whet about the city-states Hemburg end Berlin where the Mayors, et the head of shaky coelltions, seein to be moving further and further away from the party rank and file?

By comparison, the Oaswald casa is, if not the mere misfortune of e private businessman, at least a rather isoleted event.

Even if Herr Oaswaid aucceeds in disproving cherges of alleged benk credits at lliegally favourable terms resulting from his position on the board of Helaba and of speculetive real estate deals, his resignation as Hesse SPD chairman is a long overdue favour for his party.

... Even without ewalting his possible vindication, Albert Osswald would be well advised to relinquish his seat in the State Perliament, because this men can no longer ba of any use to the SPD in an official capacity of ony sort. Dirk Bayendamm

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntageblatt, 24 April 1977)

Continued from page 1

of Common Market heads of government about Brussels bureaucracy during the jostling for position in Mr Jenkins' now

But this honeymoon came to an abrupt end when Mr Cartar imposed a ban on the expart of super-enriched uranium to be EEC In the feeble guise of administrative

High-raoking Brussela Eurocrat made no bones about their failure to understand why President Carter felt it necessary to resort to sledgehammer methods to back up his views on non-proliferation.

The Common Market incorporates an etomic energy community, Euratom, as well as an economic community, and the Nine had visions of their atomic energy programme coming apart et the seams.

Brussels was somewhat surprised to note that Bonn appeared to feel that uranium supplies were its own business rather than a problem facing the EEC as a whole. The French were subtler and more astuta In their approach.

Within an EEC framework the French continually discussed with the Brussela Commission suitable moves that might be undertoken with regard to the United States in this matter.

Guldo Brunner made good use of the diplomatic polish he had acquired in this country's foreign service, pointing out to high-ranking officials in Washington what Mr Carter's uranium export ambargo meant as far as the Common Market was

. Mr Schlesinger, energy adviser to the

EEC - US talks

new administration, promised to repay Herr Brunnor's visit before long and seamed to oppreciata that President Carter hod put himself in a spot by adopting an all-orr

Now that America seema likely to resume aupplies of super-enriched uranium and Canada toa appears willing to resulting deliveries of the mineral in its natural

state, Brussels is no longer so embittered. Talks with the US delagation naed no longer culminate in mutual recriminations. They are now billed as negotiatione on justified security requirements in re-spect of non-proliferation of material that

could be used to make nuclear warhesds. The EEC delegation will be headed by this country's Wilhelm Haferkamp, commissioner with responsibility for foreign affairs, and the Brussels talks will pay greater attention to other topics.

The agenda includes the international economic situation, world trade and North-South ties. At e restricted working dinner more delicate Issues, auch as enlargement of the Common Morkat and measures in respect of Portugal, will be broached.

Europa is preparing to ward off fresh US attempts to boost world trade. President Carter may hove reversed policies in his own country, but the Common Market view is that the matter requires further consideration.

EEC Finance Ministers have taken the

precaution of checking what the Amercans have so far done to stimulate world trade. The United States has indeed stepp ed up imports, but oil accounts for most di the increase, which hordly supports is clsims that inarcosed imports are helping

Should America ask Europe what it is doing to boost world trade Europe will calmly return the compliment, asking America what Its contribution has been Common Markat negotiatars are sounding

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zelfod für Deutschlend, 20 Apra 1911

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other countries to boast their exports. nothing approach, ... 11 11 11 11 11

a more self-confident nate. Heinz Stadlmann

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City of Marburg cast his ballot in favour

of the Communist Party during tha

recent municipal atections in Hesse, a

unique result in West German alectoral

history. How did it come to this and

According to a tourist brochure, the University City of Marburg on the

River Lahn is a "mountain city which

The winding streets, old fountains and

half-timbered houses crouching at the

faot of the old castle create a quaint and

But these impressions are deceptive,

and in fact time has done anything but

stand still in Marburg, the city of St.

Elizabeth and the brothers Grimm or, as

the tourist brochure puts it, the cradle of

The praise of e poet who maintains

that Marburg is the "most wondrous

thing under the sun" is somewhat ambi-

guous today because the old facades hide

an exacting and demanding reality: The

Communists have chosen the idyllic city

The Moscow-oriented Deutsche

Kommunistische Partei (German Coni-

munist Party) - DKP - wants to show

the rest of the country, using Marburg as

an example, that a Popular Front or at

least unified action on the part of all

20 March, the DKP sent en open letter

to the Social Democrats avowing its

conviction that "a comradely and mat-

ter-of-fsct discussion between Commu-

nists and Socialists is particularly neces-

sary now." If the two parties were to

join forces against the CDU, the letter

went on to say, "Marburg could become

on outstanding example for the Federal

This red hand of friendship is prof-

fered by people who point to the

French example while conveniently

overlooking the difference between them-

The whole thing has noticeably em-

barrassed the Marburg SPD because the

distribution of seats In the City Council

has remained precarious following the

Everything seems quite clear-cut at

first glance. The CDU received 14,689

votes (43 per cent); the SPD 12.617

votes (36.9 per cent). The FDP remained

unchanged and the Freie Wählerge-

Association) - FWG - received 3.4 per

cent, thus failing to take the five per

The Communists showed an increase

from 3,263 votes (9.1 per cent) to 3,519

(10.3 per cent) and wera thus in a posi-

tion to increase the number of their

City Council mambers from five to six.

The CDU retained Its 27 seats, while

the SPD dropped from 24 to 23. There

were no changes concerning FDP seats

in their Party organ Marburg Echo,

the Communists were jubliant. The

paper spoke of "a tremendous success

for the citizens of our city" and "an Im-

portant contribution towards limplament-

which remained statle at three.

cent hurdle. And what about the DKP?

Voters'

Republic of Germany ss a whole."

selves and the French Communista.

latest municipal elections.

metuschaft (Independent

Following the municipal elections on

"progressive forces" ia possible.

as a rallying point and an example.

what will be the consaquances?

grew old while remaining young."

ramantic student atmosphere.

POLITICS

■ DEFENCE

Precision weapons won't replace soldiers, says military expert

Drecision weapons will change the used effectively against major items of battlefield of the future and their accuracy will usher in a new phase of

Tactical rules will have to be redrafted when weapons are used which cannot miss. And troops equipped with such weapons will have to be restructured as will those troops whose task it is to combat these weapons. Thus the technical revolution will revolutionise war-

But does all this render the mililary principles on which strategy and tactical decisions have hitherto been based ob-

The military expert and writer Ferdinand O. Miksche attempts to answer this question in his study Denkende Wallen (Thinging Weapons) which appared in the April Issue of the magazine

The author, a former Colonel who ranks aniong Europe's top nillitary experts. arrives at the conclusion that the use of precision weapons could mean that fewer nuclear devices will be used. The accuracy of such weapons wantd render many military niles and tenels out of

But such precision weapons would not lead to a reduction in the numerical strength of troops.

Says the author in his study: "The physical law whereby two energies neutralise each other if other forces exert a decisive effect also applies to the developnient of battle tactics.

"To the same extent as the offensive weapons of the two sides, such as tanks and fighter planes (as the basic elements of mobile warfare), eliminate each other as a result of perfected defence techniques, the classical infantry battle gains

"Since precision weapons can only be

he theme of the 21st Commanding

deswehr in Sindelfingen near Stuttgart is

Due to the exclusive character of this

function, relatively few details of the

discussion have leaked out. But the very

It is most unlikely that the Bundes-

wehr would have posed such a question

and with such directness in its infancy.

And even had it done so, the answer

among the troops would have been

given with a great deal of pessimism

themselves unloved by the public.

towards the Armed Forces is.

"How Do the Others See Us?"

proved considerably.

and self-plty.

Officers' Conference of the Bun-

military hardware and not against small targets en masse the final victor will be that side whileb has the stronger batta-

Colonel Miksche Is an imaginative analyst and an aut-and-out authority as a military thinker. He combines sound military research and tactical knowledge with visionary Insights into future de-

Mikache readily concedes that his ideas of futura tactics could very well be wrong as have been most forecasts about forms of warfare and military operations.

But he maintaina that, where tactics are concerned, there is a constant interplay of action and reaction. The deployment of new weapons demands of bath attacker and defender ever new technical and tactical counter-measures,

These laws of warfare virtually impase the tactical rules which would in all likelihood apply for the inmediate future should precisian weapons be used in an anned conflict, thus making it relatively easy ta come up with a tactical forecast.

Based on his main thesis, namely that military action centres around Mau and not around technical equipment. Colonel Miksche first points to the weak spats af such large weaponry as tanks.

Not only are they becoming Increasingly more expensive, but their combat weight is also increasing canstantly.

Development costs, manufacturing difficulties and sctual combat value are out of proportion with each other. A high degree of quality and a greater quantity can no longer be achieved in the armoured branch of the Forces.

Our present armoured units are now threatened by a defence system the technical development of which has by no means come to an end.

Moreover, anti-tank wespons can be

inass-produced at a relatively low cost. As a result, tha future in any duel between tank and anti-tank missile belongs to the latter.

According to Colonel Miksche, the rocket mounted on its own light armoured vehicle will always prove successfut in combating the tank.

Canon launched gulded projectiles (GLGP), the so-called "fire-and-forget weapons" are outstandingly accurate. In conjunction with other weapons that can be guided to their targets, such modern weaponry would first paralyse and then destroy any tank force.

Colonel Miksche paints out that 58 sir-to-surface Maverick rockats destroyed 52 tanks in tha Arab-Israeli War,

Vice-versa, surface-to-air rockets downed 80 out of 105 Israeli aircraft. What Colonel Miksche wants to illustrate by quoting these facts is that precision weapons can render a mobile war

On this bssis, the author quite logicaly arrives at his next conclusion. Since both sides will sustain losses, but precision weapons can hit only heavy enemy targets and not light Infantry, the victor must neceasarily ba that side which haa more infantry.

The author goes into considerably mare detail in his arguments. Thus for instance he aketches, by means of figures, a possible "duel situation" of the

He draws attention to the fact that the Savieta have solved the relation between fighting potential and penetration potential by allocating two infantry division to each amioured division. Thus in Soviet operational considerations troops have priority in making up operational

In keeping with his idees. Colonel Miksche warned against the Gennan concept along the lines of "Brigade 80" whereby the number of troops would be reduced in favour of technology - in other words tanks and machinery.

Colonel Mische's latest study should prove simulating for both military experts and politicians.

Adelbert Weinstein (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeilung für Deutschland, 16 April 1977)

59 African soldiers training in Germany

DIE WELT

n explaining France's decisian la le Lits military aircraft to airlift Marocon troops to Zalre, President Valery Giscal d'Estaing said that France had to'sche behalf of Europe because Africe at continent is closest to Europe, happens there, the President said it above alt the concern of Europe.

Does the Federal Republic of Gemes ny act alang the same lines? This que, tion can to some extent be snswered in the affirmative considering the fact the for some ten years this country's go veniment has not only provided economlc development aid to African courtries, but has also helped train membra of their Armed Forces.

In some instances Bonn alsa pravida military equipment, although weapon are atrictly excluded from such assis-

So far, Zaire has nat been amon those African states which receive Gaman assistance. But Bonn governmed circles are contemplating ways and means of including in their sssistant programme not only Zaire, but also N gena, Tunisia, Morocco, Kenya and &

Some of these countries already receive minimum assistance which might be intensified in the future.

At present there are only 59 Minean soldiers from 12 countries being trains by the Bundeswehr in this country, a follows:

Ethlopia: 3 automobile mechanics, Algeria: 3 Naval officers; Gaban, Il pilots, alreraft mechanics and traffit controllers; Cameroon: 12 automobile mechanics and officers training as company commanders; Mali: 7 construction techniciana and company commanders. Morocco: I general staff officer, Niger: sappers and machinists; Libya: 2 Nava officera; Somalia: 3 automobile mechanics; Sudan: il company and battalion commanders.

French Army schools trained 3,5% foreign troops last year - msny of them from Africa, Tha Bundeswehr trained about 2,000, of whom 1,800 came from

Apart from training African within the Federal Republic's Bundeswell, Bonn alao provides a small number of military advisers to African countries among them Ethiopian, Somalia, Mai, Niger and - as of recently - Upper

Members of the Bundeswahr are sell to these countries to train their troops operating communications installations, trucks and hospital equipment Tha number of these advisers never erceeds ten and the cost is in virtually all

According to Bonn, this type of assistance not only benefits tha Armed Forces, but also the civilian population of the countries concerned since it promotes the davelopment of an infrastruc-

The Federal Government maintains self (28 per cent denied this capacility) only few Military Attachés in Africa. the light shed on the Bundeswehr is namely at West German Embassies in Cairo, Rabat, Addis Ababa and Algiers. Rüdiger Moniac

(Die Well, 1e April 1977)

Marburg SPD in awkward spot vides the Council President. This has

Communists' overtures put

The SPD provides Marburg'a Mayor in the person of Hanno Drechsler. Both Parties view the Communist successes with considerable appreliension and are rather worried about the danger that a DKP man might take up an honorary post as a councillor in the Rathaus.

contingency by amending the atautes a move which has been condenined as undeniocratic by the DKP and by the FDP, which is drifting to the left.

The Christian Democrats - In line with their Marburg Deputy Mayor Bemhard Silizer, who is also the cultural spokesman of the Hease CDU - apeak of a "trial for democracy". The SPD, on the other hand, is still undecided and extremely tense, wavering back and forth.

Should the SPD continuc with its customary policy of supporting in the Rathaus only those matters which have previously been agreed upon with the CDU, it would harm our democratic processes. As a result, the left wing of Marburg's SPD is gaining the upper

Cooperation with the CDU is becoming the more unpopular the closer the date heads for the Hesse State election. Says a Marburg SPD functionary: "In view of the circumstances, the obvious course of action would be confrontation rather than cooperation."

SPD Floor Leader in the Merburg City Council, such unloved cooperation with Marburg's particularly conservative CDU could lead to "infighting within the SPD, the outcome of which would be

doubts on the Marburg SPD.

Marburg's Social Democrats. Moreover, the SPD'a municipal politicians are concemed about the constantly diminishing influence of their party, although they need not blame themselves for any major mistakes. The city administration

hitherto been the Bonn MP and future Mayor of Frankfürt Walter Wallmann.

Both are trying to forestall such a

According to Christa Czempiel, the

On the other hand, there is the DKP's "cmbracing strategy" which, if successful, could cast the most severe

Apprehension ia thus nife among maintains excellent relations with the ci-

planned rehabilitation of Marburg's Old Town is conslidered exemplary. The source of the dilemma is the Communists. The romantlc university city is considered a fine example of Cammunist strategy which demands that they pick a favourable place in which to draw attention to theinselves and come to the fore. Above all in the University's Sacial Sciences sector there are, according to a CDU documentation, "Soviet-Marxist oriented refonners at work to

the detriment of our

already suggested that this entire complex of social studies, dubbed "Specialiscd Studies 03" bc abolished. This led to licated controversies at the time, and the CDU was accused of being "harmful and destructive" because much of what it criticised no longer existed any-

But according to leading Social Democrats, too, the Communist influence in the Specialised Studies 03 sector extenda all the way down to the last typist and assistant. Anybody objecting to Red influence is termed an "anti-Communist" and ostracised.

The Allgemeine Studentenausschuss (General Students!' - ASTA - of Marburg University consists of DKP Com-

Marburg has about 15,000 sludents who provide about half of the city's Communist votera. The other half of Communist voters are primarily Marburg cltizens who are generally considered "protest voters".

DKP sympathisera among the students in conjunction with ASTA are basleally orderly. They paint no slogans on walls and generally behave like citizens



A view of Marburg showing the cestie

The CDU in the State Parliament has who are only interested in promoting the interests of students and the middle class. Marburg Communists were so touchingly concerned about preserving an old pharmacy that the owner considered herself duty-bound to permit them to paste Communist Party posters on her

> Marburg's Social Democrats know about the dangers inherent in the Communists' proffered hand. Says SPD Mayor Drechsler: "The Communists oppose everything that burdens and botliers the citizen, and they promote only popular iasues."

Marburg's DKP Chairman, Ulli Stang, sess it in a different light. Says she: "We see to it that the citizens keeps his

The DKP in Marburg would like the "big ones" to bear a greater share of the gas and electricity price burden.

If the Federal Government had not waived DMI,000 miltion worth of taxes due from the Flick heirs, Marburg's share would have amounted to DM1.167

A slogan in Marburg's Communist headquarters reada: "It's worthwhile having Communists in Parliament".

Marburg's Communists, rather conspicuously supported by the German Trada Union Federation, offer the citizens legal aid, fight for rent freezes and are active in noise abstemant programmes. They oppose tha construction of an abattolr and demand that there be no repetition of mistakes like the demotition of the old and historic "Inn on the Lahn."

They tell the citizen exactly what he wants to hear and are extremaly sdept in creating the impression of exemplary activity on behalf of the people.

Small wonder, then, that people are heard saying to each other: "What decent fellows!"

The other parties are somewhat at a loss as to what todo. The SPD, for instance, is facing a major test due to Communist overtures one the hand and wooing by the CDU on the other. Says the SPD's Christa Czempiel: "A ridiculous situation to be in?"

> Lothar Labusch (Kötnet Stadt-Anzelger, 18 April 1977)

Top brass discuss the Bundeswehr's public image

subject of the meeting, which was attended by 300 generals, admirals and colonets, seems to indicate that the selfanschauung" - tend to overvalua the confidence of the Bundeswehr has imfew concrete indications concerning the ganeral attitude towards it.

This is particularly true with regard to opinion research results which were made public last October and according to which 74 per cent of the public conaider the Bundeswehr "important or very importent in view of the present International situation."

Even in the late sixtles, relevant segments of the Anned Forces considered But In their joy over such a positive evaluation the Bundeswehr braas tends The so called Schnez study and slmi- to overlook that this is not tantamount lar revelations bear witness to this mood. to an expression of esteem and defence But things have caimed down in the preparedness on the part of the public. meantime - and even the public is vie-Defence preparedness is governed by wing the Armed Forces with more other factors, and nol least by the reliaequanimity. In other words, the situation billty of tha Bundeswehr as an instruhas "normalised" and the Bundeswehr is ment of a democratic state, by faith in largely accepted although it is still un- the dafence ability of our Armed Forces known what the public's real attitude and by the determination of the peopla to defend themselves, and this in turn The leadership of the Bundeswehr - depends on how high thay value their those who shapa its views and its "Welt- own political and social order.

liave taught the brass how modest they must be in their expectations on many same applies concerning the will for military self-assertion in case of a nuclear

cent expressed no opinion,

considered Nalo capable of defending it-

Christian Potyka (Süddeutsche Zetlung, 21 April 1977)

Encounters with "citizens in uniform" points. And the Bundeswehr's own performance in the field of political education hardly gives rise to optimism. The

According to polls carried out by the Allensbach Institute, 49 per cent of tha ulation would rather "live under a Communist government" than defend out way of life "with all available means." Only 25 per cent would opt for defence in such a aituation and 26 per

Considering that only 26 par cent

Nato countries.

cases below DM1.000.000

ment..." Tha CDU as the lergest party pro-

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SPACE RESEARCH

Round-the-clock watch for meteorites continues

umbo meteorites weighing between one and several dozen tons cross tha Earth's peth far more frequently than was generally considered to be the case a decado ago.

Basing their assumptions on the frequency of small moteorities weighing up to a fow hundred grams, scientists now concluda that one-tonners occur about a hundred times more often then they bod Imagined and ten-tonners maybe a thousand times more frequently,

They seldom ponetrate the atmosphere, liowever, much to the chagrin of research sciontists who have manned observation poata for more than a decada in the hope of registering the linpact of o meteorita and locating on such recent visilor from outer space.

The observation posts are fitted out with cameras that ecan the night aky. One of the first was set up at Czechoslovakia's Ondrejov observatory in 1951.

Ita first reported auccess camo on 7 April 1959 when the cameras recorded the trajectory of a meteorite with the magnitude of minus ninetcen, or 250 times brighter, lu other words, than tha

Euro-Spacelab astronauts sought

Would-be estronauts please note, The Federal Aerospace Research Institute end the Bonn Ministry of Rescarch and Technology advertised in a variely of newspapers on 16 April for applicants to man the European Spacelab on its inaugural mission in July

By 30 July the Aerospece Research Institute has to aubmit the names and particulars of six cendidates from thia country to the Europeen Space Agency.

Esa will then shortlist six applicants from the names submitted by its ten member-countries and put forward their names to Nasa, tha US seronautics and space administration. Eventually Europe's first astronaut will orbit the Earth for a week in the company of an Americen counterpart.

Applicants must not be older than forty-seven. They must be between five foot and six foot three (1.53 and 1.90 metres) in height and speek perfect Eng-

They must also have a clean bill of health and hold a university degree in science or engineering. A panel of Aerospace Research Association experts will screen applicants in the course of three-

SIGNS AND

NAMEPLATES



The remains of this fireball were actually found near Pribram, Czechoslovakla: 8.3 kg of olivin, bronzite and chon-

Tha Pribram meteorite was the first for which a precise trajectory could be computed within the solar system. The freshly-landed meteorite elso provided invaluable specimen material from which to assess space radiation.

Tha reports of this success induced other countries to set up an extensive network of observation posts. The United States set up its prairie network, Canada a separate network of its own, while on this side of the Atlantic the European Sky Nctwork consisted of fifty observation posts in Britain, 25 In tha south of the Federal Republic and twenty In Czechoalovakia.

The US network was phased out in 1975, but the Soviet Union has since started to install about forty observation posts covering an area of approximately one million square kilometres extending from the Northern Caucasus to the Uk-

Most of the cameras run fairly inexpensively. In this country, for instance, the network is run by the Max Planck Nuclear Physics Institute, Heidelberg, and uses Leica canteras with special

The exposures record the stars and brighter meteorites, which are the ones acientlets are mainly interested in. The cameros are located in Isolated areas where there is little light that could interfere with the quality of exposures.

As a rule the observation posts are on lonely farms, where they are serviced end films collected once a month.

One film or another arrives in Heidelberg almost daily. If anything promising seems to have happened oil films are immediately collected and evaluated to try to estimate tha trajectory. Latar on axperts may travel to the aree to see whether the mateorite has landed.

The network in this country comes up with a possible find every other month or so, but the four teams of scouts who have been sent out whenever the need erose since the network was set up in 1968 have not yet found any traces of a

The best prospect to date seemed to be near Leutkirch in the Aligau mountains, Bavaria, on 30 April 1974 when a

nothing at all was found. Meteorite observation networks in other countries have proved equally unsuccessful. In 1970 a solitary meteority was sighted near Lost City, Idaho, that wes reckoned to weigh 25 kilos on landing. Pieces were found to a total weight of 17,3 kilos, allowing acientists to reconstruct its sliane.

That, however, was It, and when the observetlon networks were aet up scientista hed hoped to make a couple of finds or so a year, For up to twelve years observations have been con-

ites, it appears, make a beeline for the Earth fairly frequently, and the larger they are, the more of them there are.

This tellies with the theory about the formation of the planets eccording to which planets are tha result of meteorites bunching up due to the force of

If this is the case, the remaining meteorites within the solar system must steadily be increasing in size at the expense of the smaller ories.

Surprisingly too, meteorites ore by no means invariably the combinetions of iron, stone and carbon we have been taught to believe by textbooks and mu-

Naarly half of them appear to resembla comets with a density of between 0.2 to one gram per cubic centimetre, which means that they consist mainly of frozen gas, ica and dust.
The largest meteorite so far observed

was sighted over Western Czechoslovametorite travelling at 12.2 kilometres a kia on 4 December 1974. It weighed an second might, it was estimated, come estimated 200 tons but with e density of (Die Welt, 20 April 1977) down to earth still weighing fourteen ki-

The district of the property of the



ducted over en area Space simulator - table-top model

mounting to nearly a tenth of the Earth's land mass, so the reland mass, so the rela sults have been none invested 330,000 deutschmerks. It houses e space simulatoria too spectacular. Film which tamperetures end pressure cen be generated to simular evaluation has prov- conditions in outer space. Professor Reiner Hütt (left) end that ed innensely useful, essocietes spent more then two years designing end constructing it is gratifying to be the teble-top simuletor, which will be used for experiments with able to report. It is rara end expensive materiels such es beryllium and tungiten supervised by com- Samples ere lent by domestic end foreign menufacturers. In puter in Czechoslo- comparison with osmium, for instence, gold is worth no more vakia. Large meteor. then the scrap metal merchant's any old iron. (Photo: Stekkmed

metre it must, basically, have been I sinall comet.

The Sumava fireball, as it was dubbed, hit the Earth's atmosphere et a speed of 26 kilometres a second and burnt up is three seconds flat and a blaze of glory a an altitude of 55 kilometres.

Had it been a meteorite consisting mainly of rock ond been travelling st slightly lower speed of, say, ten to twelve kilometres o second, it would conceivably have left behind a crater & yeral liundred metres in diameter.

'It is only the large, slow meteories that stand much of a chance of penelitting the etmosphere. Most meteodies burn up, leaving nothing but clouds of cosmic dust - up to 100 tons a day, so cording to Dr Keith Hindley in the New Scientist.

Nina tenths of this total is caused by the larger meteorites, our frequent new visitors. Dr Hindley claims. They, are not interplanetary particles, are the man cause of what is termed cosmic dust.

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Harald Steinert (Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 April 1919)

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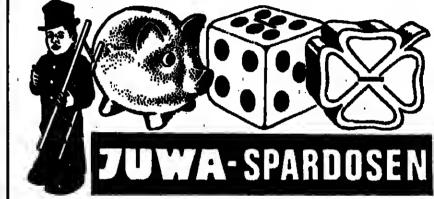
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Cancer strikes 1,500 children in Germany each year



Come 1,500 children fall ill with csn-Scer in the Federal Republic of Germany each year. Leukaemiss and tumors of the lymph system top the list with 38 per cent of the cases. Apart from accidents, malignant blood diseases are thus the most common causes of death nmong children.

But certain congenital tumors of the kidneys, the nerve celts, tissues and boncs are elso relatively frequent.

Although rather little is known about the causes of these diseases, medicine is no longer entirely helpicss where they are concerned.

Considerable Therapcutic successes have been achieved since the aictles with the Introduction of highly effective drugs which prevent the growth of celts. Another major contribution consists in the progress made in the field of radiation technology and improved surgical and anaesthesiological lechniques.

All this has considerably helped to improve the therapcutic auccess in cases of lenkacmia, innlignant lymph growths and congenital tumors compared with the therapy of twenty or thirty years ngo.

But all these successes would not have been possible without close cooperation between pediatricians specialising in haematology and oncology.

The reason for this cooperation is quite obvious: Although the number of cancer cases in childhood is rather high. cases of mslignant blood diseases end congenital tumors are relatively rare.

Of one million West Germans, only 24 children aged up to 15 ere effected by these diseases.

The ranty of these diseases and the pecullarities of each individual case not only make an eccurate diagnosia difficult but also hamper therapy prospects, since many pediatricians have insufficient ex-

perience in treating these ailments, These facts greatly contributed towards the formation in 1966 of the "Work Group for Leukaemila Research and Therapy in Children".

The Group now encompasses 40 pediatric clinics in the Federal Republic of Germany. Its members meet twice a year for the purpose of exchanging experi-

This helps coordinate diagnostic and therapentic methods which, in the final analysis, benefit the patients, since only a great number of trestments permit conclusions to be drawn.

Intensive Icukaemia therapy, which invariably causes side effects, requires constant cheekups by experienced doctors, nurses and medical technicians.

The Work Group has meanwhile worked out therapy procedures for various types of leukaemia and for a number of other tumors in children, thus making sure that the greatest possible therapeutic success is achieved.

It soon turned out that these measures wera only the beginning of further activities on the part of the Group. But it elso became obvious that further steps towards coordinating work are necessary.

And, shove ell, it became obvious that additional research into leukaemia is necesssry and that this research must take pisce in close regional end supra-regional cooperation with all related fields of medicine such as pediatric surgery, pediatric radiology, X-ray therapy and pathology.

Kiel, for Instance, lias a lymphogranuloma register where a team of physicinns headed by Professor K. Lennert collects all relevant data of malignent blood diseases that occurred in this country during the pest few years.

This work has meanwhile led to an internationally recognised re-classification of the various leukaemia types and has thus imparted new impulses to clinical research. The register has increasingly become the basis of all further work in the field of lcukaemia and malignant lymphogranulomas.

The Work Group for Lenkscinia Research and Therapy in Children has now been in existence for 10 years.

The review of the work now presented by presented by Professor G. Landbcck, Hamburg, is interesting in more than one way. As a result of children suffering from leukaemia, the Group was in a position to earry out 23 research projects costing DM 1.2 million.

These funds have above all contributed towards organising supra-regional planning, continuous international contacts and have helped to promote pediatric-oncological research in this country to such an extent that it need not fear comparison on an international level.

Konmd Müller-Christiansen (Frankfurier Rundschau, 16 April 1977)

Bad teeth can cause sex problems, says neurologist

Cexual disturbances in both area a Swomen can be caused by dead or b fected teeth as well as by other paint inflammations in the head and other pa of the body. These facts were point out by the neurologist Dr Armia Knot at the 28th Annual Congress of the German Medical Work Group for lake tion Research in Bad Nauheim.

According to Dr Knolle, some Mar cent of exogenous (extermally-card sexual disturbances are due ta ad causes. But It would be wrong to set for infections in the 80 per centage? chologically motivated sexual day

At the congress, which was alled, by some 100 physicians from the Fak Republic of Germany and Auto Dr Felix Perger, Vienna, reported that the links between "dormant Infection and ebsenteeism due to lilness in inde tris1 medicine."

In a comparative study involving it Austrian workers in the tobacco indus who were observed for 14 years, Or Poger found that there were five timesa many rheumatic ailments among wolers with dormant infections as amore others. Predisposition for intestinal o tarrhs and colds is 40 per cent higher among people with domant infections.

Among the major factors in censee tion with dormant infections Dr Pena named, apart from the tecth, inflammations of tonsils and sinuses as well a latent apendicitis.

The diagnosis of these infected areas. which must usualty be dealt with by surgery, can be carried out by X-rays at well as by a number of specialised la: ratory tests. But these are so sophish r cated that only few doctors avail then selves of them. Udo Lorenz/dpa

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 18 April 1917) 10 per cent of children eat too much

ccording to latest research result. Aten per cent of West German children auffer from obesity. This has been pointed out by the president of the Lower Saxony Medical Association, In Gerhard Jungmann, in conncellan with World Health Day.

One of the causes of obesity in children lies in emotional disorders as a fisult of which the ohlid eals excessively the food being a cort of ersatz pacifies

· But family eating habits must ack underestimated. To make matters work obesity isolates a child who, out af fretration, then eats more — thus closes the vicious circle tha vicious circle. (Die Welt, 6: Apri 1917)

Amalgam safe, say dentists

he Federation of German Dentist has rebutted the contention pu forward by en Austrian pathologist the the mercury in fillings used by dentists causes peradonthosis.

Researchera of the German Society of Dental Surgery end of the German Sol clety for Paradonthology have established ed that there is no proof of e connect tion between amalgam fillings and part adonthosis. Moreover, the researchest pointed out that the use of these filling compounds is permissible without 16: striction. (Die Welt, 15 April 1970)



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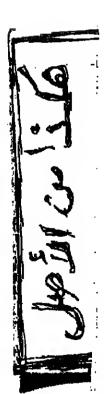
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Dermatologists speaking at the recent congress of the German Dermetological Society in Cologne warned of carelessness with chemicals - especially packaging materials. Although such materials are not poisonous as a rule, they can nevertheless affect the skin of particularly sensitive people. Professor K. E. Malten of Nilmegen,

Hotland, listed many examples where the skin was sensitised by certain types of styrofoam which led to eczenies and certains allergy symptoms. Industry is fully aware of such dangers and has for some time been taking the necessary precautions to protect its workers.

Professor G. Weltmann, Bonn, pointed to certain industrial medicine measures resulting from his research work into the so-called PVC diseases caused by polyvinylchloride. Today, workers are no longer endangered by PVC which only e few years ago was a spectre of the plastics industry. Now it is the final consumer who is threatened.

Professor Malten pointed out that many factories which process plastics are still in the dark es to how to protect their workers. But the dermatologists them that it is anything but easy to know which of the substances or combinations of substances cause allergic skin reactions.

Frequently very amail quentities auffico to cause a skin eruption. On the other hand, however, industry is reluclant to divulge the exact composition of some of its products, especially where certein dyes and paints are concerned and this has led to exzemas, as for instance among printers.

Plastics can harm the skin,

dermatologists warn

Endangered are also people who come into contact with modern materials without working in the factories that produca them. This applies to workers who insulate walls with styrofoam as it does to users of cosmeties that are packaged in tubes coated with certain

It also applies to house-painters who constantly work with epoxides, But housevives, too, are in jeopardy because many delergents are likely to affect the skin. According to Professor Malten these people are not sufficiently warned of

But allergic skin reactions are not caused only by modern chemicals. An over-sensitive skin can be affected by any number of substances found in the

Professor G. Lüders of Tübingen reported about a diseasa frequently found in gardeners, especially in the spring when they have cut large quantitles of narcissus. They often develop an eczema between the fingers which is due to a reaction to the narcissus sap that is re-

leased when the stems are cut. Metals in direct contact with the skin can also lead to skin diseases. Thua, for instance, the upper button of tight blue jeans, which is made of e nickel alloy,

frequently creates a button-sized eczema if it is permitted to come into direct contact with the skin.

Jewellery purportedly made of silver is frequently responsible for an itchy cczema which particularly affects young

Many allergies are caused by inlinling flour, wood dust, animal hair and pollen. All these ailments are evidently due to a lack of resistence and can only be cured by avoiding all contact with the substances responsible.

Where these substances have to do with a patient's occupation, a change of job or profession is called for.

Among occupational diseasea, skin ailments rank second only after ailments caused by noise. In 1974 alone some 8,000 workers who applied for retraining or premature retirement as the result of occupational skin diseases were register-

As Professor H.J. Bandmann, Munich, pointed out, this frequently entails a step down the social ladder. Very frequantly the patient forgets about his disease and the reason for his retraining, and the eczemes reappear because he has carelessly exposed himself to the substances that were responsible for the disease in the first place,

As a result, the dermetologist not only has to treat the disease, but elso has to continue guiding the petient for many years after the treatment has been successfully concluded. As in the case of diabetics, the patient must gradually learn to live with his condition.

Konrad Müller-Christiansen (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 18 April 1977)

No. 785 - 1 May 1977

who holds the record number of caps for

his country - 103 -, hes signed for the

New York Cosmos for a reputed record

trensfer fee of seven million deutsch-

marks. Beckenbouer, 31, will pley his

first game for the New York club at the

and of May. He is unlikely to pley again.

Tranz Beckenbauer is admired by

the folk-hero way that other soccer stars

ere and have been. He makes it all aeem

so easy that he frequently conveys the

Impression of not really putting his

Beckenbauer's brand of foolball artis-

tipped as Franz's successor to captain

the national team) are tireless fighters

who ore more in keeping with what

Fronz Beckenbauer euts an elegant

figure in the playing enclosure. He was

onec nicknamed Koiser Franz and the

epithet has stuck, It undeniably implies

an indirect accusation of arrogance.

which is hardly an endearing characteris-

Both on and off the field he tends to

keep his distance. He is not keen on the

hail fellow well met spproach and the

blood, sweat, toil and tears of thrilling

duels for possession of the ball are not

to his liking either.

Gennans expect of their soccer heroes.

heart into each ond every game.

soccer fans but not really popular in

SPORT

for his country.

HISTORY

Unique salvage operation to raise 1,000-year-old sunken Viking ship

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Hoithobu, a major Viking port on the Baltic, lies finnly embedded under feet of allt in the Schiel estusry about two miles south of Schleswig.

A thousand yeers ago it was a flourishing city and the Holy Roman Empire's leading Baltie port and Irade link with

In the mid-eleventh century it, was destroyed, and all that now remains are a few rotten ship's planks, mast sections, bits and pieces of wood and remnants of piles driven into the earth as founda-

Aport from occasional finds of this noture, usually brought to the surface by divers, the entire port of Haithabu seemed to have been engulfed by the bed of the Baltic.

Yet for nearly three centuries Haithabu was the most important VIking base in northern Central Europe and a hub of trade between the Rhineland and Scandinavia. It was, Indeed, the first port of International importance to be estabjished on the German coastlino.

It was the meeting-place of merchanis and scafarers from Scandinavia, Britain and the Battle, from Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Frisia and the Franconian cm-

Haithabu was a port frequented by ships earrying anything and everything that was considered valuable in the Middie Ages: swords, iron ore, glass, ceramics, cloth, jewellery, wine, herrings, whale fat, amber, furs, potery, wood, mllistones - and slaves taken prisoner by the Vikings on their raids.

Twenty-two years ngo archaeologists made a find among the seabed mins of what was once Haithnbu that might thed an immediate light on the glory of the Viking era if only it could be re-

At a point where the water is only

or fifteen years now the wreck of the Ondo has been stranded on the

Grosser Vogelsand, quicksands in the

Elbe estuary. One salvage firm after

another has tried to retrieve the freight-

er, which is now listing at an angle of filty-one degrees. All, attempts have

The latest attempt is being master-

Ondo ran aground on the quicksands.

was Hamburg's Bugsier-Recderel. Their

It was obviously a dead loss.

all, a therative proposition.

lo be the most successful yet.

a pilot.



sixteen feet deep the silt of the estuary. has preserved the remains of a Viking thip that sank in the tenth century. The suuken ship will, archaeologisis hope, provide an unsurpassed glimpse of everyday life a thousand years ago.

The wreck appears to contain the skelctons of the crew, their annour and equipment. A Viking ship that snnk. with all hands in battle ought to prove a. mine of information about ahipbuilding, proper should get under way in 1979. shipping, arms, the Viking way of life, culture and Irade.

First, however, the wreck must be brought to the aurface. Archaeologists engineers are busy laying the groundwork for a complex and expensive salvage operation on a scale hitherto unprecedented in Europe.

A specially designed diving bell will be lowered on to the outline of the ship prior to prising it loose and gingerly hoisting it to the surface.

The operation will be masterminded from a floating salvage platform in a; backwater of the Schlei, so Schleswig will soon be hosting one of the most spectacular ventures ever undertaken in sulmarine archaeology.

For the archaeologists and engineers associated with the project it will be a premiere, this being the first time the technique has ever been tried out. So lime and money will be invested in no

Schleswig-Holstein state museum of prehistory and early history is responsible for the project, which is being supervised by Kurt Schletzel, tread of Viking research and mediaevul settlemenis at Sohleswig state museum.

Construction of the salvage platform, the salvage operation itself, scientific analysis and evaluation and the conservation of the waterlogged wreck will take between six and seven years. Kurt Schietzel reckons. •

At current estimales the operation will cost five end a half million deutschmarks, to be paid by the Federal government, Schleswig-Holstein and the rupp Foundation.

Technical preliminaries have already begun. The sunken ship is to be surveyed this summer. Next year the diving bell will be built. The salvage operation

The ship will then need to be restored and conserved, an operation that will take several years. It will probably be exhibited in a special hall of its own, but the final decision on this point has yet to be made by the Schleswig-Holstein state assembly in Kiel.

The project will require thorough preliminaries in submarine technology. The salvage procedure has been devised by the Federsl Acrospace Research Institute, which has also supervised research into diving and pressure problems.

llans-Dietrich Fust, an Aerospace Research Institute engineer, explains the details us follows:

"The principle is a combination and nodification of two well-known techniques, the diving bell and the caisson. The diving bell is used to carry out work on the seahed or niver bed, the calsson usually for laying the foundations of bridge pylons and the like."

"The caisson is a steel cage with high pressure in the interior which can be lowered into the ground. The modified procedure provides for a diving bell to be lowered over the object to be salvaged. The seabed is then dredged and the bell rammed into the surrounds."

"Once the bell has resched the long noint of the object to be salvaged of entire section of seabed is raised to the surface. Thus on entire wreck, include the surrounding silt, can be retrieved

This procedure has decided advantafrom the archaeologist's or salvage the neer's viewpoint, as Hans-Dietrich B.

"What is new is that objects silled re In the seabed can be brought to light's dry ground without the aid of dies What is more, archaeologists and away layer by layer, gaining s day idea of location, period and so on.

"The object is not silted up my more. It can, indeed, be retrieved it and brought to the surface. It wille sustain irreparable damage in the ma of the salvage operation, and winds waves can hardly do much day under water."

Archaeologists are convinced that & new technique will prove an effetig harmless ond invaluable research to cedure. In Haithabu it is the only ha

Divers who Iried to probe the suck harbour in 1968 could not see a the once they had dug below a depth di metre and a half. Pumping sections the river bed dry also presents lasque able problems.

The diving bell, on the other had will enable scientific study to be co ducted under conditions of relative me fort. It will be twenty metres (65ft) los four metres (13ft) wide and 2,50 metri (a little over eight feet) Isil and fil co veplently over the cutire ship.

A submurine inhoratory can be sel & on the scabed, with an elevator to and from the platform. The platform will is corporate -machinery, pressure equip ment, hydraulic gear and work and ke sure facilities for the scientists a

On the field he seems to sport an in-The ship will be raised to the surfa visible version of the evening dress he thoroughly enjoys wearing at the Wagin a merc four weerecord. Previous to ner Festival in Bayreuth or the Dpernball tures of this kind have taken far long to bring to o successful conclusion. He was recently invited to attend the Dieter Neuensell

wedding reception of President Sadat's (Deutsche Zeitung, 1 S April 197)

daughter in Cairo, which seems very much in keeping with the generally accepted image of Beckenbauer as a man who would like to get on in life. Franz Beekenbauer's family back-

ground was nothing to write home about and he has spent his twelve years at the top in professional soccer determined to make the grade socially too.

He has lived a life of luxury backed by a substantial income and earned star appeal over the years. Millions of people have read about Beckenbauer and his

Munich soccer star Franz Beckenbauer, family in the gossip columna and either respected or envied him for having made a name for himself.

Franz Beckenbauer, soccer star

who is admired, but not loved

Gradually as much importance has come to be attached to his views on one subject or another as to his performance on the field of play. There was an uproar when Franz confided that he vastly admired Franz Josef Strauss but was none too keen on Willy Brandt, for In-

As for his memoirs, entitles Einer wie ich (Someone Like Mc), they were earnestly reviewed by leading critics even though Franz would be the first to admit that they were not intended as scrious literature.

try is viewed with suspicion in his Beckenbauer has never made any native country. He is not adulated in tho bones about his double-edged relationway Uwe Seeler of Hamburg used to be ship with his pulle. When he goes or Berti Vogts of Mönchengladbach still lhrough a slicky patch and is not in penk form he is invariably slated by the Uwe and Berti (who, incidentally, is

> The past few weeks have been a case in point, Bayem Munich, the Bundesliga club he captains, hove not been faring at all well ond Franz Beckenbauer has been subjected to broadsides of criticism in one paper after onother.

He was not only accused of being past his best as a soccer player but also of tox evasion, and rumour had it that his marriage too was on the rocka.

One can well believe that not only the Cosmos' lucrative transfer bid amounting to seven million deutsch-

Continued from page 14



marks, or so everyone is saying, but also the public criticism of his sporting and private life have decided Franz to aign for the New York soccer club.

The news has been greeted with regret, but also with catcalls, as though opinion-niskers could not wait to lopple Franz from his pedestal,

No matter what you may feel about Beckenbauer the man there can be no doubt whatever that in his 103 appearances for his country and countless games for Bayem Franz Beckenbauer has pkayed a crucial role in getling soccer in the Federal Republic where it is

Yet his fame remains marred by the fact that he has failed to earn a secure place in soccer fans' hearts.

Is hard, cutting holes in one-inch sheet

steel, "When you work out here you

soon realise whal an insignificant crea-

Sometimes they spend long periods,

up to a fortnight, on board. "You can't

stand it any longer," Fabion reckons.

"Your sense of equilibrium goes all os-

kew. Once, when I got home, the pic-

tures hanging straight on the walls got

on my nerves, I had to hang them

crooked for my peace of mind. Just im-

The three Hamburg men are the first

lure Man is," Fabian says.

(Frankfurter Allgomeine Zellung für Deutschland, 21 April 1977)

Crucial season for Gold medal walker Bernd Kannenberg Bernd Kannenberg, 34, who won Olympic gold in the fifty-kilometre walk at Munich in 1972, admita that he all but wrecked his physique, but not by taking enobolic steroida or aimilar muscle-building drugs. He simply went through too demanding schedule in preparation for Munich and ought, as he now acknowledges, to have given his body a rest the following

April, has certainly been apared nothing over the past three seasons. Loin trouble kept him walking well below par, but he braved the pain to win silver in the twenty kilometres at the

concedes.

Europeon champlonships In Rome in 1974. Ten months loter, however, he was forced to abandon an attempt to break the world record for fifty kilometres. He underwent surgery, but the relief

year, "I would have saved myself endless

trouble If only I had done so", he

The world class walker from Furth in

Bavarla, who moved with the Bundea-

wehr sports college from Sonthofen, Ba-

varia, to Warendorf, Westphalia, on 1

proved only temporary, and four months before the Montreal Olympics he was plagued by virus trouble.

Kannenberg stratned every last nerve to earn a place in the Olympic team, but in Montreal he was forced to retire, sadly realising that even a gold medal no longer counts for much four years later.

Lasl autumn Bernd Kannenberg was in poorer shape than ever. Every step gave him pain. In lale November he underwent further thigh surgery and now, at long last, he can walk again.

He has yet to regain his ersiwhile speed, but does feel more confident and plans to pul in training in his own good time, with a view to entering for the twenty-kilometre championships in Au-

This season will be a crucial one for Bernd Kannenberg, who is a warrant officer in the Bundeswehr. "If I make it back to the top," he says, "I may even think in terms of Moscow and the 1980 Olympics."

Kannenberg is not yet ready to retire. He is determined to see just once more where his limits lie. "But if other walkders I used to beat hands down show me a clean pair of heels I shall be retiring," he adds, "There will then be no more point in going to all the trouble."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 April 1977)

- Craffer valer var and

Thought in another water because of

Hamburg trio in latest bid to salvage freighter wreck



The wreck of the Ondo

(Photo: Archiv)

salvage leams spent four years trying! shift the wreck, but it steadfastly relied lo budge. So they were forced to the

don the ottempt.
Then Helmut Wulf, a salvage openio from Brake on the Weser, bought it wreck for 50,000 marks with the idea pumping the holds full of compress air ond righting the freighter to tug i

.: Wulf reckoned he stood to net a cke six million, marks, but the wind, is wenther and the quicksands foiled his He ended up several hundred thousand

Gernit Elfering, a Dutch salvage mg was the next to try his hand. He 40,000 marks for the wreck, but se failed in the attempt, throwing in towel after four years more. The punds concluded that nothing more could be done. That, it seemed, was that.

Say not the struggle naught avails ald 45-year-old Hamburg diver H Fobian. Two years ago he bought Ondo for 30,000 marks for one final k tempt

"I reckon I only took up the che lenge because everyone else had siled he says. "I was determined to prove could be done." I.

If anyone seemed likely to succeed he was Fablan. In the date of the was fablan.

was Fablan. In the early post-war year lie salvaged German U-boats off

Continued on page 15

coast of Norway. He later scoured the Elbe for rogue mines. In 1955, still only twenty-four, he set up as nn independent salvage operator.

Two other men, Max Ahrens, 26, and Gerhard Walius, 25, are in on the venture. The three spend much of their time of work, setting gingerly out from Cuxhaven on board a rebuilt Second World War tank ferry. Unlike 1helr predecessors, the Hamburg trio are not bothering to try to refloat the freighler: instead they are cutting it up into chunks for sale as semp metal.

They can now fairly claim to know every last rivet on board the Ondo. Beery footstep on the hulk, listing as it is at a erazy angle, is a hazardous venture;

It would be only too easy to fall overboard into the raging seas, and the work

salvage operators for lilteen years who have worked on the Ondo at a profit. So for they have wrested 450 tons of steel from the hulk, which has covered the costs - "and we are not going to give

agine that?

up now, danger or no danger," Heinz

Fablan declares. Michael Wolf (Frankfurier Rundschau, 14 April 1977)

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